which has occurred in the main river would have even been more severe if the project was closed and all the water was allowed to pass through in the main river.

Due to diversion of the water into Dikrong on account of generation from the project to that extent the severity of the flood was reduced in the main river.

(e) Does not arise.

Allocation of power to Goa

279. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goa Government has sought additional power allocation to the State;

(b) whether the State has asked for funds under APDRP;

(c) whether the State Government has sought power from Kaiga Power Plant also; and

(d) if so, the details of each of the proposals and response of Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A request was received from Government of Goa additional power. Goa has been allocated one percent power from Ratnagiri CCPP of Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) on 21st August, 2008 after finalization of Power Purchase Agreement with M/s. RGPPL and subject to the condition that the beneficiaries maintain letter of credit commensurate with the allocated power.

(b) Government of India has sanctioned projects amounting to Rs. 288.94 crore under investment component of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP), out of which APDRP component to be borne by Government of India is Rs. 128.94 crore. Government of India has already released Rs. 113.40 crore. As the State of Goa has utilized only Rs.227.17 crore including the State's share, it is not eligible for further release of further release of fund from Government of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As stated in (a) and (b) above.

Power demand

280. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power demand touched 400 megawatt by April, 2008;

(b) whether demand for power in various States increased due to sudden rise in temperature;

(c) if so, the total demand of power in the country during the last four months;

(d) to what extent Government was able to meet the demand;

(e) what was the total shortage;

(f) how it was met;

(g) whether Government is confident of meeting shortage of power in the country;

(h) whether the Ministry has urged the States to use power judiciously; and

(i) if so, the measures the Ministry has considered to see that all the States do not waste power, but use it properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The maximum demand for power in the country during April, 2008 was 1,06,922 MW.

(b) The peak demand in the country during April (1,06,922 MW) was marginally less than the peak demand in the month of March, 2008 (1,07,379 MW). However, there was an increase in demand in some of the states, namely, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The seasonal and temperature variation also affects the demand of power. The power supply position (in terms of peak) during the months March and April, 2008 is shown in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The peak demand, peak met and shortage of power in the country for the last four months (June to September, 2008) is given below:

(All figures in MW)

Month	June, 2008	July, 2008	August, 2008	Sept, 2008
Peak Demand	104263	104959	105967	109962
Demand Met	90065	88654	90520	93046
Shortage	14198 (13.6%)	16305 (15.5%)	15447 (14.6%)	16916 (15.4%)

(f) The shortage situation was managed by demand side management.

(g) The National Electricity Policy of Government of India envisages "Power for all by 2012" and per capita availability of power to be increased to 1000 Units by 2011-12. To achieve this objective a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been set by Planning Commission during 11th Plan. With this level of capacity addition demand of power in the country is likely to be met by the terminal year of 11th Plan. Besides capacity addition, a strong inter-state and inter-regional transmission system has also been planned not only evacuate the planned generation but also to transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(h) and (i) Under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, each State is required to designate an agency to coordinate, regulate and enforce provisions of the Act. Thirty States have notified State Designated Agencies (SDAs) for the purpose. A 19 point deliverables Action Plan has been formulated and the main focus of this plan is energy conservation and energy efficiency. The Action Plan is being funded by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and financial assistance is being provided to the SDAs since 2007-08 under the scheme 'Strengthening of State Designated Agencies'.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has also taken up various other schemes for saving energy like the Energy Conservation Building Code, Bachat Lamp Yojana and Standards and Labeling programme.

Statement

Details of Peak Demand and Peak Met

Figures in MW net

State/System/ Region	March, 2008				April, 2008			
	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/ Deficit(-) (MW)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	200	200	0	0.0	200	200	0	0.0
Delhi	3,158	3,158	0	0.0	3,509	3,366	-143	-4.1
Haryana	4,515	3,917	-598	-13.2	4,320	3,487	-833	-19.3
Himachal Pradesh	922	908	-14	-1.5	890	858	-32	-3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	1,900	1,283	-617	-32.5	1,800	1,244	-556	-30.9
Punjab	5,885	5,044	-841	-14.3	5,530	4,344	-1,186	-21.4
Rajasthan	6,192	5,564	-628	-10.1	4,669	4,446	-223	-4.8
Uttar Pradesh	9,250	7,503	-1,747	-18.9	9,370	7,795	-1,575	-16.8
Uttaranchal	1,189	1,059	-130	-10.9	1,174	1,074	-100	-8.5
Northern Region	**29,873**	**25,747**	**-4126**	**-13.8**	**30,275**	**25,237**	**-5,038**	**-16.6**
Chhattisgarh	2,421	2,188	-233	-9.6	2,582	2,201	-381	-14.8
Gujarat	12,119	8,591	-3,528	-29.1	11,841	8,462	-3,379	-28.5
Madhya Pradesh	6,501	5,502	-999	-15.4	6,376	5,344	-1,032	-16.2
Maharashtra	17,873	12,672	-5,201	-29.1	17,642	12,670	-4,972	-28.2
Daman and Diu.	220	195	-25	-11.4	224	199	-25	-11.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	454	424	-30	-6.6	462	427	-35	-7.6
Goa	446	400	-46	-10.3	458	402	-56	-12.2
Western Region	**37,778**	**27,900**	**-9,878**	**-26.1**	**37,171**	**27,399**	**-9,772**	**-26.3**
Andhra Pradesh	10,048	9,162	-886	-8.8	9,698	8,424	-1,274	-13.1
Karnataka	6,364	5,567	-797	-12.5	6,057	5,543	-514	-8.5
Kerala	2,868	2,730	-138	-4.8	2,882	2,645	-237	-8.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	8,810	8,403	-407	-4.6	9,107	8,677	-430	-4.7
Pondicherry	260	260	0	0.0	269	269	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	**25,955**	**24,368**	**-1,587**	**-6.1**	**26,640**	**24,927**	**-1,713**	**-6.4**
Bihar	1,882	1,091	-791	-42.0	1,651	1,139	-512	-31.0
DVC	1,831	1,797	-34	-1.9	1,660	1,635	-25	-1.5
Jharkhand	805	787	-18	-2.2	798	711	-87	-10.9
Orissa	3,142	2,905	-237	-7.5	2,883	2,781	-102	-3.5
West Bengal	5,283	4,987	-296	-5.6	5,177	4,866	-311	-6.0
Sikkim	62	61	-1	-1.6	61	60	-1	-1.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	40	32	-8	-20	40	38	-2	-5
Eastern Region	**12,031**	**10,600**	**-1,431**	**-11.9**	**11,112**	**10,750**	**-362**	**-3.3**
Arunachal Pradesh	101	67	-34	-33.7	102	71	-31	-30.4
Assam	827	753	-74	-8.9	826	690	-136	-16.5
Manipur	112	84	-28	-25.0	110	86	-24	-21.8
Meghalaya	455	213	-242	-53.2	456	194	-262	-57.5
Mizoram	97	55	-42	-43.3	97	53	-44	-45.4
Nagaland	91	88	-3	-3.3	86	84	-2	-2.3
Tripura	159	134	-25	-15.7	159	130	-29	-18.2
North-Eastern Region	**1,742**	**1,279**	**-463**	**-26.3**	**1,724**	**1,197**	**-527**	**-30.6**
(All India)	107,379	89,894	-17,485	-16.3	106,922	89,510	-17,412	-16.3

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand - alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power shortage

281. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's power deficit at peak hours is over fourteen per cent, from an average energy shortfall of nine per cent during non-peak hours;